

CONDEMNATION FOR CONSPIRATORS IN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

U. S. STANDS FIRM FOR IMMEDIATE RECALL OF GERMAN ATTACHES HERE

WILSON SHARPLY REBUKES DISLOYAL U. S. CITIZENS IN HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

President Takes to Task Men Who Have Sought to Disorganize Country's Industries—Blushes to Admit That They Are Americans.

Recommends Enactment of Laws For Adequate Restraint of Spies and Those Who Foster Conspiracies For Foreign Governments.

(Special to The Farmer.)

Washington, Dec. 7.—A sharp rebuke to Americans who conspire to aid foreign governments is the most notable feature in President Wilson's address to Congress, delivered today. He says:

"I am sorry to say that the gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been uttered within our own borders. There are citizens of the United States, I blush to admit, but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life; who have sought to bring the authority and good name of the government into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for our vindictive purposes to strike them, and to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue."

The President makes a number of recommendations, as follows:

Laws for the adequate restraint of spies and those who promote conspiracy for foreign governments.

Means for the mobilization of economic and industrial resources in time of war.

An increase in the standing army which will make the total establishment, officers and men, 141,842.

The enlistment of 135,000 volunteers annually who will serve three years, and be in reserve three years.

An annual program for a large increase in the navy, and a sufficient number of submarines.

For a national merchant marine.

For the reform of government in the Philippines and to render fuller political justice to the people of Porto Rico.

For payment of the cost of preparation at the charge of the annual revenues.

For an increase in taxation to provide \$12,000,000 of new revenues; additions and extensions of the income tax, a tax on gasoline, on sugar and on bank cheques are some of the things suggested.

For legislation facilitating long term credits to farmers.

For a commission to ascertain what laws will enable the railroads to give better service.

He defends his Mexican peace policy, by showing that it is in accordance with the precepts of the American system of government, and that it promotes pan-Americanism, so tending to create a unity of interest and a solidarity among the peoples on the American continent.

[President Wilson's message in full is published on page 13 of The Farmer.]

CAPITOL THROGGED AS WILSON READS STIRRING MESSAGE

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Dec. 7.—President Wilson, in his annual address to Congress today laid down the administrative plans for national defense and told his hearers it was necessary for the new and broad doctrine of Pan-Americanism.

With sharp words he arraigned American citizens who, by their sympathy for the foreign belligerents had endangered the neutrality of the United States.

"America never witnessed anything

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R. T. CRANE'S DAUGHTER IS ARRESTED IN CHICAGO FOR OBSTRUCTING COP

Late Millionaire Foundryman's Daughter's Sympathies With Striking Garment Workers Leads to Her Being Apprehended While Doing Picket Duty.

(Special to The Farmer.)

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Mrs. Francis Crane Lillie, wife of Prof. Frank R. Lillie of the University of Chicago, and daughter of the late Richard T. Crane, millionaire founder of the Crane Bros. foundries in Bridgeport and Chicago, has been arrested.

Mrs. Lillie has been taken into custody for alleged interference with the police in the clothing manufacturing district of Chicago. She was doing picket duty.

Chicago's exclusive society circles are agog, so to speak, over the occurrence. They are wildly excited and it is expected the court room will be filled to overflowing with leaders of Mrs. Lillie's set when the charge is brought against her this afternoon by the bluecoat with whom the trouble occurred.

The older residents of the city, while agog, also, shake their heads and recall that before the Civil War, Richard T. Crane, founder of the immense foundries that now bear his name, was a struggling machinist. "Like father, like daughter," they say, twisting a saying to suit the occasion.

Richard T. Crane was not only a struggling machinist, they say, but he was a struggling machinist in Paterson, N. J., which is a condition considered the acme of laboriousness.

So busy was he, they recall, that he had not time to stay for many years until 1855 when he completed his

GREENE CALLS ON CIVIC BODIES TO WORK WITH P. O.

Postmaster Emphasizes Importance of Co-operation of General Public.

Emphasizing the importance of co-operation with the postal service, Postmaster Charles F. Greene has issued a letter to local civic organizations in which he gives many suggestions for the betterment of mail service.

The postmaster dwells at length on the importance of the frequent use of the mails by large business houses.

He outlines the methods that prevail in the Bridgeport office for the handling of the ever-increasing volume of business.

The letter follows:

"Gentlemen:—Last year the Post Office Department handled the largest Christmas mail in its history with promptness and dispatch. This year Postmaster General Burleson anticipates that the volume of Christmas mail will be greater than ever and has issued instructions to postmasters to spare no expense in moving the mail. I would like to ask for the co-operation of the members of your organization and the general public in the matter.

"Postal clerks will be aided greatly if large patrons will face their mail, separating the pieces by local and outgoing classes, and letters by long and short size.

"Speed in dispatch will be gained if patrons will post their mail as early in the day and as frequently as possible. This will avoid congestion in the evening.

"To add speed to the dispatch of mail and ease the burden of carriers, large patrons, where it is practical, will assist us greatly if they will mail at the main office instead of at the stations or in the street letter boxes.

"In order to have mails in their offices early in the morning, large patrons can gain considerable time and

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OFFERED SMALL FORTUNE TO GET RID OF HIS WIFE

Testimony in Budlong Case Indicates \$5,000 Was Tendered as Balm.

WOULDN'T SPEAK TO HER ON THE STREET

Husband Threatened to "Wipe Floor With Her" Asserts Plaintiff.

That Assistant Manager Herbert A. Budlong of the American Graphophone Co. was willing to pay \$5,000 to get rid of his wife, was the testimony offered in the superior court this morning when the trial of the contested divorce suit brought by Mary Gorman Budlong was started before Judge Case. Mrs. Harry O'Leary, who told about Budlong's \$5,000 offer, also declared Budlong told her he would make it so disgraceful for Mrs. Budlong that she would have to get out.

The reports that sensational testimony would be offered this morning attracted a crowd that filled the courtroom. Mrs. Budlong was gowned entirely in black, except for a silver buckle which adorned her small black hat. Mrs. Mabel Close, named as co-respondent by Mrs. Budlong, was also present with her mother, Mrs. Close a light haired woman of slender figure, was handsomely dressed.

The first witness was Mrs. Budlong, who told of her marital troubles, which started a short time after her marriage in 1910. Intolerable cruelty was one of the charges the wife made. She claimed that on one occasion in February, 1913, Budlong struck her, pulled her hair and tried to "wipe up the floor" with her. She had been talking with her husband and Mrs. O'Leary, in whose home the Budlongs lived at that time.

Mrs. Budlong found fault because her husband had been going out with a Mrs. Morrison and Budlong replied that Mrs. Morrison would wipe the sidewalk with Mrs. Budlong. "Watch me get her," Budlong is alleged to have said to Mrs. O'Leary. Later when the plaintiff tried to get into her room her husband attempted to push her out. He wanted her to apologize for setting one letter from a young man in Newtown but denied telling people he was a Harvard graduate.

On another occasion in the same month Mrs. Budlong said her husband slapped her face because she returned home late at night. She said she frequently refused to speak to her in the house or on the street and spoke disrespectfully of her in the presence of outsiders.

The witness said she often complained to her husband about his frequent auto rides with Mrs. Morrison but he replied that Mrs. Morrison was an old friend of his.

J. Cullinan, for Budlong asked the witness if her husband ever accused her of going out with a man named Gray. She denied this. She admitted getting one letter from a young man in Newtown but denied telling people he was a Harvard graduate.

She declared there was no truth in the story that she went to New York with J. Francis Quinn or went to the theatre with him in that city. She had known Quinn for many years, she said. She denied meeting him by appointment at Carr's grill, which she met him by accident one day on Cannon street.

When asked if she knew Charles Van Buren, Mrs. Budlong replied in the affirmative. She said she had met him with him at the Stratfield. In response to a question by Attorney Cullinan, Mrs. Budlong denied her husband had accused her of drinking. She declared her husband gave her \$35 a month with which to buy clothes but just before she left him she bought clothing at local department stores and charged it to him. Shortly after that she engaged a truckman to move her furniture.

B. H. Shenberg, a private detective from New Haven, told of the raid he and another detective made upon the home of Mrs. Mabel Close, 210 Fairview avenue. The detective had watched the house for five nights and had seen Budlong drive there in his automobile about 7:30. As a rule someone was playing a piano when he arrived, but the playing soon ceased and then the lights went out.

On the night of the raid, February 4, 1915, Mrs. Budlong was with the detectives when they rang the bell. Mrs. Scott, mother of Mabel Close, said Budlong was not in the house but Mrs. Budlong exclaimed, "There's his hat and coat."

Shenberg rushed through the lower floor and heard the sound of someone running from the bedroom. Then Budlong appeared clad only in shirt and trousers. "You haven't got anything," he said. "I was just by the couch." Then Mrs. Close came in. She was fastening her dress and she had no shoes on. "If I had a gun I would have shot you,"

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FIND TREASURE IN ORE SHIP 32 YEARS IN WATER

Bridgeport Tug Engineer, Survivor of Weck, Locates Copper Fortune.

SALVAGERS SOUGHT VESSEL 3 DECADES

Boat Went Down in Storm and Was Lost Despite Search By Underwriters.

The wreck of the steam lighter Roslyn, which sank 32 years ago this morning off Falkner's Island with a cargo of copper now valued at \$72,000 for the recovery of which under the supervision of Simon Lake, Bridgeporters have spent thousands of dollars has been discovered by William Gardner, chief engineer of the local tug John Glen.

Salvage operations on a large scale, headed by Gardner, who will probably resign from the Bridgeport Towing Co.'s service, will soon be begun in connection with Capt. J. A. F. Brown of New Haven, captain of the steam lighter I. E. Brown, which will be converted into a wrecking boat for the purpose.

Gardner, who is the only surviving member of the crew of the Roslyn, has been searching for the wreck during spare periods of time since 1882 when the barge, carrying 180 tons of lake copper in 100 pound lots, sprung a leak about 13 miles east of Falkner's Island and later sank in five fathoms of water after heroic efforts to keep her afloat. He recently located the wreck from his compartment of distances and course and upon five recent occasions is said to have taken companions to the spot and proved his contention.

It is known that this wreck was sought for by Simon Lake who formed the Sound, Coast & Wrecking Co. in

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JAPANESE SHIPS ARE ORDERED TO COAST OF CHINA

Men-of-War to Protest Foreigners During Outbreaks By Rebels.

Tokio, Dec. 7.—It is understood that Japan, in view of the disturbed conditions in Shanghai, will adopt measures for the protection of Japanese residents and interests there. Several Japanese warships are already on spot and the cruiser Tsugaru, which has left Yokohama, is believed to be bound for Shanghai.

TEUTONS AND BULGARS AIMING AT MACEDONIA

London, Dec. 7.—The campaign against the main Serbian armies having been closed, it is expected that Gen. Von Gallwitz, with his German forces, will join the Bulgarians in Macedonia. The German divisions are beginning to show considerable interest in the campaign, which is developing in favor of their Turkish allies. It is reported from Geneva that the Germans under Field Marshal Von Der Goltz are preparing an extensive campaign which will be directed toward the Persian gulf by way of Bagdad.

Further impetus is given to peace talk by the Papal consistory, at which Pope Benedict delivered an address calling upon the belligerents to make a just and immediate peace.

The effect of the dismissal of the German military and naval attaches in Washington on the German public is not ascertainable yet, as the German newspapers have not been permitted to publish even the bare facts of the incident.

ALLIES IN WAR COUNCIL

Paris, Dec. 7.—Another meeting of the general war council of the entente allies will be held here today.

Secretary Lansing Notifies Berlin That Boy-Ed and Von Papen Have Become Unsatisfactory Through Their "Naval and Military Activities"—Further Explanation, Requested By Berlin, is Denied—Sources of Information Against Officials Will Not Be Disclosed.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Secretary Lansing has replied to Germany that the American government's request for the withdrawal of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain Von Papen, the naval and military attaches, respectively of the German embassy here, was entirely because of their military and naval activities.

Secretary Lansing's reply to the German government's inquiry, which indicated the Berlin office intended to contest the withdrawal of the attaches under certain conditions, was delivered in a long communication, which the German embassy immediately forwarded to Berlin.

At the embassy all comment on it was refused. President Wilson has fully approved Secretary Lansing's decision, and it was said authoritatively today that it will be adhered to no matter what Germany does.

Neither was there any indication of whether the reply would meet the contention of the German government that it should know the reasons for the request for the withdrawal of its officers.

It was broadly intimated to the state department that if the request was based on something else than the developments of the Hamburg-American line conspiracy trial or the case of James F. J. Archibald, the American war correspondent who secretly carried despatches for Captain Von Papen, Germany would decline to withdraw either of the men.

The general impression was that Secretary Lansing's reply at some length repeats that the two officers have become persona non grata because of their military and naval activities and that, further, under the diplomatic usages existing between nations, it is unnecessary for one government to do more than intimate to another that the presence of a diplomatic officer is distasteful.

Overnight advices from Berlin indicate that the German government would withdraw the officers as requested, although it might prefer for a full participation. The position of the state department is that it will not discuss the facts in the case or reveal the sources of its information which have led to the decision that the attaches of the two German attaches make their presence in this country no longer desirable.

The department of justice is still investigating reports that German agents were back of alleged plans for a counter revolution in Mexico to be headed by General Huerta. Attorney General Gregory said today, however, that no new information on the subject had been called to his attention recently.

One reason why the American government will not furnish Germany with specific reasons for the request for the recall of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain Von Papen, is that it is merely a student of chemistry and not a student of politics in this country are under investigation and these the government does not desire to disclose until it is ready to take further action.

Secretary Lansing also sent a reply to Germany through Ambassador Gerard at Berlin. In making his inquiry, Germany also used two avenues of communication, the German ambassador here and the American ambassador in Berlin.

While there was no indication today that the text of Secretary Lansing's communication would be made public, the above despatch is the first direct word to be received from Berlin in regard to the probable action of the German government in response to the request of the United States for the recall of the two attaches. Since Germany already has asked Washington for information as to the grounds on which the United States bases its request for a recall, it would appear that this fact had not been made public in Berlin up to the time of the filing of the despatch.

EXPLOSIVES IN HIS ROOMS USED FOR CHEMISTRY, PLOT SUSPECT SWEARS

New York, Dec. 7.—Anton F. Mente, the young Austrian in whose rooms a quantity of explosives and chlorine gas were found yesterday by the police, asserted today that he was merely a student of chemistry and had had no criminal intent in his experiments.

Mente challenged the police to find anything irregular in his actions and denied that he had received money from any foreign government. All his chemicals and apparatus, he said, were purchased with his own money. As to a code found in his room, he insisted that he had made it for his own use.

PEACE COUNCIL PROBED. Washington, Dec. 7.—The alleged activities of labor's national peace council in stirring up strikes in war-munition factories continued under investigation here by the federal grand jury. The District Marshal's statement that the organization was financed with money furnished by Franz Von Rintelen, a fugitive, was the first official notice concerning the alleged activities of Von Rintelen, although it had been reported that he was connected with movements to tie up war munitions plants. Von Rintelen was indicted last October on a charge of trying to forge a passport. Lamar is under sentence to serve a hotel.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST ATLAS HOTEL. The remonstrance against the renewal of a liquor license for the Hotel Atlas by members of the First Methodist church, was filed this morning in the office of the county commissioners.

There were 34 signers, among them being Rev. George M. Brown, pastor of the church; Prof. L. B. Matthias of the High School faculty, and Frohman Officer Charles W. Simpson. The remonstrants say the hotel is within 200 feet of a church and the location is therefore unsuitable.

The commissioners were informed that the Pastors' association would also file a remonstrance against the hotel.